

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Thursday Morning, August 29, 1867.
TO ADVERTISERS.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.
TO AGENTS
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

Special Pleading.
As a specimen of special pleading, the letter of the Acting Colonial Secretary to the Surveyor General on the subject of the Grouse Creek difficulty is the best we remember to have read; and had it emanated from the feed counsel for the Canadian Company and been read before a jury, we have not the slightest doubt that it would have influenced them to return a verdict for his clients without leaving the box. It is a splendid effort on behalf of the Canadian Company—a grand appeal to the public (who are the jury) to “deal gently with the erring” doves who flow to arms to resist the due execution of the law, as well as a strong defence of the Governor’s course in “arranging” the difficulty without bloodshed. Under other circumstances (say after the Surveyor General, who has been constituted arbiter, has rendered his judgment) an explanation of the kind would have been excusable, but with the case in its present stage, the publication of the letter appears to us to be a very grave and improper proceeding. What would be thought if even a perfectly unprejudiced person (which Mr Young is not) were to indite a letter to the Judge of the Supreme Court upon the subject of an important case that was to come before him on the following day, in which letter he undertook to bring out all the strong points of one side of the case, and all the weak points of the other? Mr Young stands in just this position before the Colony today. Mr Trutch has got to try this Grouse Creek case upon its merits, and before he goes upon the bench he is put in possession of the opinion of the Governor upon the very points on which he is elected to find! This special pleading is more worthy the paid counsel of the Canadians than the chief executive officer of the Colony. It is an *ex parte* statement, and as such its publication is a gross act of injustice to the Flume Company, whose interests appear to have been lost sight of by the Government throughout the whole of this most discreditable affair. Mr Young lays great stress upon the fact that when the Governor reached William Creek he insisted that the Canadian Company should do three things before they could expect a rehearing—viz., hand the disputed ground over to the Government, surrender the men guilty of contempt, and give up the gold already taken from the claim. Let us see how far these conditions were complied with. The ground and the persons were surrendered, but the gold remains in the hands of the Canadians; and the Governor, notwithstanding this fact, proceeds to insure them a rehearing. Mr Young in his letter regrets that “when the Canadian Company submitted to the directions of the Governor and agreed to hand over treasure, claim and persons, no corresponding conciliation on the part of the Flume Company enabled him (the Governor) to effect an amicable arrangement.” The agents of the Flume Company on William Creek are made responsible by Mr Young for the violation of one of the conditions; and the question that naturally arises is this: If the refusal of the agents of the Flume Company to consent to arbitration was sufficient to upset one of the three conditions, was it not tantamount to upsetting all? Another fact lost sight of by Mr Young is that the directors of the Flume Company—the only persons competent to consent to an arbitration—were in Victoria; their agents on the creek were bound to proceed in accordance with previous instructions received by telegraph, and could not consent to any fresh overture without consulting their principals below, who were ignorant of what was passing on the creek. The refusal of these agents is very dexterously offered as an excuse for his Excellency not enforcing his conditions; but the absurdity of that excuse will be seen upon reference to the 9th clause of Mr Young’s letter, wherein it is stated expressly that the violated condition is one that his Excellency himself exacted—not one that the Flume Company demanded. It is his Excellency, therefore, who has receded from his “ultimatum,” and Mr Young’s letter, if it proves anything, proves that the money should have been paid into the hands of the Government before any arbitration was insured. The Flume Company had neither “lot nor part” in making the conditions; yet rather than acknowledge his weakness and inability to enforce his own proposition, blame is cast by the Governor upon the Flume Company. The extraordinary course the Governor in

promising to reduce the term of imprisonment from three months to two days of the trespassers is thus ingeniously explained: “The day was passing, and from the position of the Government buildings the Governor was necessarily mixed up with the crowd which had collected around. * * * So the Governor expressed the opinion that those who had been sentenced should go to jail, and that the proper course would be for the people, if they thought fit, to petition the Governor on their behalf.” The petition followed and the imprisonment was reduced to two days as before stated. This explanation is precisely in keeping with our opinion as expressed when the news was received by telegraph. We stated then that the Governor, while “mixed up with the crowd,” had made a “dishonorable peace,” and that the men had been “coaxed into jail” by a promise of commutation. Mr Young’s letter confirms us in the opinion then expressed, that the majesty of the law has been violated with impunity, and the dignity of the gubernatorial position lowered by his Excellency’s want of backbone in the midst of a trying crisis, when a little self-possession and decision of character would have saved him from offering such humiliating terms as those to which he acceded and then failed to enforce. The remainder of the letter deals with facts connected with the conflicting decisions of Messrs. Spalding and Ball, extracts from the memorial of the Canadian Company, the Governor’s telegrams, Judge Bagbio’s letter to the “boys,” etc., all of which possess no particular interest now. Indeed, had we not conceived it our duty to expose the Jesuitical attempt made to throw the onus of the failure of his Excellency to enforce his own terms upon the Flume Company, and the evident object of the letter to influence and bias the mind of the gentleman who is to sit in judgment on the case by telling him in almost as many words that the Flume Company were wicked, grasping fellows, and that the Canadian Company had been imposed upon and had acted like pot lambs throughout, we should have contented ourselves with publishing the letter without comment. As it is, the whole matter has been referred to Mr Trutch, who, we believe, in spite of the letter of instructions, will discharge his duty without “fear, favor or affection.” Both parties have consented to accept his decision as final, and we take leave of this most disagreeable case for the present by entering our protest against the establishment of a precedent that allows any man who has been worsted in a lawsuit to resist *vi et armis* the execution of a mandate of the tribunal to which he has appealed.

Reply to “Layman.”

Editors COLONIST:—To prevent further misconception, let me say that an anonymous writer in your issue of the 26th inst. makes statements contrary to fact. He asserts that the rules of the Wesleyan Church compel me to bury any one dying under any circumstances under pain of dismissal from the Ministry of said church. I affirm that there is no such rule in existence, and that the penalty so positively stated is consequently as complete a fabrication as the “rule.” I buried Captain Swanson’s child in the exercise of my own ministerial discretion, and should have counted my manhood cheap if I had refused to do so even if dismissal stared me in the face as it did the respected clergymen of the Episcopal Church. I have only written this finding that my silence was being misconstrued, and am heartily sorry to be compelled to prove the advocate of a denomination guilty of ignorant misstatements, or, in fact, to notice an anonymous writer at all.

A. BROWNING.
AS OLD HORSE.—1849, an old horse, well known in Yuba city as Old Dick, crossed the plains to this State, at the age of 16 years. He has remained in this locality ever since, rendering good service, until within the past three years. He was in the team which hauled the timber to construct the first bridge across the Feather river at the advanced age of 21 years. He also worked in the first stage driven from Marysville to Nevada, and up to the age of 31 did good work in harness. To day he is 34 years old, and in apparent good health. His present owner, John Gelzhauser, who has owned him for 16 or 18 years, has given him a holiday for the rest of his life, as a reward for the good he has done. John gives him bran and shorts three times a day and beds him well at night, that his days may be long, &c.—*Sutter County Sentinel*.
WHEN Sherman was in command in Kentucky he was serried by a regimental band, and made a speech in answer to calls, and made it as follows: “What the dickens are you officers doing here, making this infernal noise? You ought to be in your quarters teaching your soldiers to quit burning rails, and making soldiers of them. I want no more of this infernal noise about here.”
BRUNN’S BRANCH.—Good and cheap selected Clothing, Hats and Gentlemen’s Furnishing Goods, stock and prices to suit the present times, at J. BRUNN & Co.’s, Yates street, Victoria, opposite the Bank of British North America. an24 1m*

By Electric Telegraph
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST
LAST NIGHT’S DESPATCHES
Eastern States.
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The execution of the order assigning Gen. Thomas to the command of the Fifth District is suspended on the recommendation of Grant, on account of the ill-health of Gen. Thomas. It is not known whether Sheridan will be permitted to remain or whether Hancock will be assigned to the position.

The Plains.
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A despatch from Fort Hayes reports a severe fight between Captain Ames and 800 Indians, under Salari, on the Republican River, at an Indian village, two miles long, which contained an immense quantity of stolen stock. After a desperate fight our troops were repulsed with a loss of three killed, twenty-five wounded, and thirty horses lost. The Indians lost severely. Capt. Ames had 125 men. The fight lasted three days. A strong force leaves for the Indian village to-morrow, when a severe battle is anticipated.

Maximilian.
We add a few details concerning this unhappy Prince, gleaned from our latest Eastern files:
SIGNIFICANT REPLY OF MAXIMILIAN.
The following question was put to Maximilian during the trial: “Are you willing to admit that you are responsible for all the strife that occurred in Mexico since the evacuation of the country by the French?”
“No,” he answered: “Juarez is responsible for it all. After the departure of the French I sent a message to Juarez and proposed to him to proclaim a general amnesty and to grant a full pardon to all who had been identified with me and the Imperial cause. Juarez refused this, and I had no course left but to remain and to do all in my power to protect a large proportion of the Mexican people.”

MAXIMILIAN IN PRISON.
A letter from Queretaro says: A stranger might search Queretaro over for the Convent of the Cacchquina and fail to find it. By successive spoils and breakings up it has long since lost all traces of conventual appearance. Once it may have been, and probably was, a stately building of great extent and imposing exterior. Now nothing remains but a row of disjointed houses of eccentric architectural development. In one of the most comfortable of these Maximilian and his generals are confined. They have been relieved from *comunidad*, the solitary confinement and double guard, which in this country usually precede execution, and are allowed, under certain restrictions, to see civilian friends. The number of their visitors is few—few indeed. If the ex-Emperor was not previously undecieved as to the extent of the affection which civil counselors always assured him the Mexican people bore towards him, he is so now. None of the Mexicans who fawned on and flattered him in prosperous days come to see him now; none but foreigners care sufficiently for his fate to risk Liberal displeasure by inquiring after him.

A GLIMPSE AT THE CAPTIVE.
Of all the reverses which the proud house of Hapsburg has of late experienced this is the saddest and the worst. A scion of that imperial stock shut up in a six-by-nine dungeon, and compelled to ask his life at the hands of a Mexican Indian, who possibly never knew his father, speaks no tongue but his own, and has absolutely no idea of the divine right of kings and emperors. Maximilian’s chief companion is Prince Salm Salm, so well remembered in the Army of the Cumberland, and who proved himself during the siege one of the best and bravest officers in the Imperial service. Together they sit and play *carte*, or discuss with rivid interest, not their own probable fate but the politics of Germany and America. With all the vicissitudes of his fortune the Archduke loses none of his warm sympathy for the United States. Everything American has a strange fascination for him. He listens to Prince Salm Salm’s reminiscences of the great war with rapt attention; and hearing the story of Chickamauga, Atlanta and Vicksburg, often expresses his longing to visit the scenes of such memorable events. Then, the subject changing, German politics will come upon the carpet, and Maximilian, with grave, deprecatory face, will bemoan the shortsightedness and reactionary tendencies of his brother, the Austrian Emperor, advancing statements on his own part broad and liberal enough for any Fourth of July oration. A strange picture, is it not? Maximilian, tall and erect, still, his blue eyes kindling, and his great blonde beard quivering with excitement, while Salm Salm, from whose eye the inevitable eye glass has fallen in the earnestness of the moment, speaks of some of the leading episodes of the American war, and with the modesty of true bravery claims for himself only a spectator’s part in the actions he so vividly describes. A Mexican dungeon encircles them the while, and a court martial composed, they say, of three Captains and a Lieutenant-Colonel, only waits the word of long-haired Escobedo, the ex-mule driver, to condemn them to death.

THERE is at the Paris Exhibition a French machine that takes in chopped tobacco and turns out cigarettes at the rate of sixty a minute the year round, ringing a signal bell as often as there are enough to put in a package. These machines, each about half a yard square, and will make a saving of 70,000,000 francs a year. The French are very ingenious in scientific economies. an29 1m*

The Interior of the House of Commons.
[From the London Times.]
Considering how many hours a hard working member of the House has to spend without its walls, it is wonderful to what inconveniences he must submit. The Treasury bench is not nearly large enough to accommodate the Members of the Government, and it is not at all uncommon to see them wedged so tightly that they are almost sitting on each other’s knees. There is no means of writing within the House—no desk or table, except the ventilating machine which interposes between the two sides. The gangways are crowded with members sitting on the floor because they cannot find places. The approach round the Speaker’s chair is exceedingly narrow, and generally blocked up by members standing so as to interrupt ingress or egress. The bar is crowded in a similar way, so that it is difficult either to get into the House or out of it. In this scene of overcrowding and discomfort do members remain hour after hour. If luxury has found its way into the drawing-room and the club, a Spartan contempt for comfort and propriety reigns still paramount in the House of Commons. Nor is this all. The room built expressly for carrying on the debates on which depend the destiny of a nation and an empire, is one of the very worst acoustic machines that can possibly be contrived. The low ceiling, which was put up hurriedly under the first very natural feeling of disappointment, the wainscoted walls, the overhanging galleries, the carved work, the absence of any flat surface, all serve to denude and absorb sound. The merit of the room is negative; there is no echo. But as a place for speaking this is the only credit it deserves. The floor is a mere grating, covered with matting; the voice accordingly wanders away into the catacombs below; and the speaker, who naturally pitches his voice to fill the room which he sees, has really to fill a much larger apartment. The exertion of speaking in a crowded House of Commons, although it is purposely contracted so as only to hold two-thirds of its members, is said to be very great; so that, after all the sacrifices of comfort that have been incurred to make it small, it has the disadvantages of a room very much larger than it appears to be. This is the best that three millions and a half of money and the labours of twenty years have made of the House of Commons. We suppose that these inconveniences will be tolerated for a while, but we do not doubt that a time will come when the patience of the Legislature will be exhausted, and they will claim to perform their duties in a chamber in some degree suited to the conveniences of those who are called upon to make such heavy sacrifices in the public service. The inconvenience was more endurable during the quiet reign of Lord Palmerston, but in the present stormy times, when the whole strength of the two parties is constantly in requisition, it is all but intolerable. Indeed, it well deserves consideration whether something might not be done to provide a room capable of holding the deliberative body for whose use it was intended. It does not seem an unreasonable demand that the public should find a seat for a man who has made so many sacrifices to obtain one, and provide rooms reasonably adapted for the carrying on of its own business. But such is the state into which the most practical people in the world have got matters that a proposal to increase the number of the House would have more difficulty in surmounting physical than moral obstacles, and Scotland has more to fear from the architecture of the House of Commons than from the rival claims of England and Ireland.

A MUNICIPAL BLAST AGAINST TOBACCO CHEWING.—The following proclamation of the Mayor of Utica is published in the papers of that city:
MAYOR’S OFFICE, UTICA, June 26, 1867.
It has been represented to me by various persons that it is nearly impossible for ladies to walk in the evening on Genesee street, without finding on their arrival home that their dresses are spotted and besmeared by filth ejected from the foul mouth of some one who uses tobacco. How anyone having the slightest sense of decency, far less propriety, can do such a disreputable and dishonorable act, passes the comprehension of every right-thinking person. The practice must be stopped; and it is hoped that the police will be instructed to be vigilant in relation to this matter, so that the perpetrators of this nasty practice may be apprehended and summarily and severely punished for their reprehensible conduct.
CHAS. S. WILSON, Mayor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
A CARD—TO THE PUBLIC.
IT IS WITH AMUSEMENT THAT I look upon an advertisement emanating from Edward Phelps, who styles himself a House-Mover. He says: “Having desired Partnership with Willis Bond,” he is prepared to carry business to any part of the town. In connection with House-moving, allow me to say that there is more required than rollers or jack-screws to carry on that business successfully. But the *“Dissolution.”* It reminds me of being at a Circus one time, when the Clown came in cry ing:—
Master—“What’s the matter with you?”
Clown—“Grimy’s dead! Grimy’s dead!”
Master—“But what makes you cry?”
Clown—“Because she didn’t die sooner.”
This is precisely my case: If I cry at all, it will be because Phelps did not leave me sooner.
WILLIS BOND.

A CARD OF THANKS.
EDITORS COLONIST:—ALLOW ME through the medium of your paper to return my sincere thanks to the Members of the Fire Department, to Messrs. E. C. Holden, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Foster, and many others, for the valuable assistance each and all rendered in saving my effects from being consumed by the fire of Tuesday last.
P. McTERNAN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
A PIANO, FOR WHICH A reasonable price will be paid. Apply to
DRAKE & JACKSON, Solicitors.
an29 1w
MRS WILSON BROWN’S SCHOOL
WILL RE-OPEN
On Monday, Sept. 2d.
Church Bank, Victoria, B.C., August 29, 1867. an29 1w*

New Advertisements:
Phoenix Fire Assurance COMPANY.
LOMBARD STREET AND CHARIING CROSS LONDON.
Established 1782.
For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.
THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH the engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Eight Millions Sterling in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.
The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office is unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent merchants and others in the United Kingdom. An annual and short time insurances are effected upon all kinds of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms.
Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had on application to
THOS. C. NUTTALL, Agent, Wharf Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—ATTENTION!
MEMBERS OF THE VICTORIA FIRE Department are hereby notified to assemble, at their respective houses,
On Tuesday Evening, at 5:30 o’clock, in Full Call, for the purpose of receiving to the Government Buildings, with their apparatus, for Review and Inspection by His Excellency the Governor. By order of the Acting Chief Engineer,
E. C. HOLDEN, Secretary V.F.D.

Municipal.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Municipal Rates now due must be paid on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, in default of which the provisions of the Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, the Municipal By-Law, 1867, and the Victoria City Ordinance, 1867, will be enforced for their recovery. By order of the Mayor and Council,
WM. LEIGH, Town Clerk.

FOR LEASE.
A SUITABLE RESIDENCE on the South side of James Bay. The House is of modern style, containing Ten Rooms, Barn, Out-house, &c., together with Four Acres of superior Land, laid out with Orchard, containing 200 trees, of every variety of choice fruit; Kitchen, garden, &c.
To a good tenant, these premises will be rented low, for a term to suit the applicant.
N.B.—Several superior Carpets or other Furniture can be purchased reasonably by a party wishing to lease.
Apply to
M. W. GIBBS, On the Premises.

\$100 REWARD.
A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to any person or persons who can give information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of
Charles B. Schlosinger,

upon a charge of Forgery, for forging the name of Henry Grambs to a certain cheque on the Bank of British North America for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, which cheque is dated the 21st day of August instant.
Dated this 21st day of August, 1867.
GEORGE PEARRES, Solicitor to the Bank of British North America.

For Sydney, N. S. W.
THE ANNA DOROTHEA will sail from Burrard’s Inlet on or about the 14th September.
The Cabin accommodation for two passengers. For particulars, apply to
SPROAT & Co., Store Street.

Firemen! Attention!
RESERVE YOUR PLEDGES UNTIL the Nominations are made, for the approaching Election of Chief and Assistant Engineers. an14

Independent Candidate
—FOR—
Assistant Engineer,
JOHN KRIEMLER.
REGULAR NOMINATION OF THE
Union Hook & Ladder COMPANY
VICTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.
E. C. HOLDEN, - - - - Chief.
A. F. HICKS, - - - - Assistant.

Regular Nomination
OF THE
DELUGE ENGINE CO.,
Victoria Fire Department.
E. C. HOLDEN, - - - - Chief.
A. F. HICKS, - - - - Assistant.

Independent Candidate
FOR
CHIEF ENGINEER,
SAML. L. KELLY.
Regular Nomination
OF THE
Liverpool Salt,
COARSE AND FINE.
FOR SALE BY
J. A. McCREA, Wharf street, an29 1w2p

New Advertisements
To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.
AT
VICTORIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS, VICTORIA, V.I.,
Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of
Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c.
At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:
White & Printed Calicoes, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c., &c.,
Also on Hand in Great Variety.
Wm. DENNY, Manager.

DR HOSTETTER’S STOMACH BITTERS.
The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and secretory organs is singularly soothing and consery. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties.
Invigorate the System
Vigorous digestion and pure blood produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. It is the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desirous to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

Dr Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters
Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal cess which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthful play.
Strengthen the System
The best means of imparting vigor to the broken down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is procured to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in
Dr Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters.

Debility from whatever cause arising, may be cured strength, in whatever manner may have been wasted may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effects, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific.
A Word to the Aged.
In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some invigorating preparation which recruits the strength and spirit, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged.
Dr Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters,
As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.

For Females.
Thousands of females resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all peculiar disturbances of arrangement to which, as a sex, they are subject. It clears and enlightens the depressed mental powers, well as strengthened the body, and its use is never failed by any reaction.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Purchase only reliable dealers. Sold every where.
HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, 227 Montgomery street (Russ Block), San Francisco
For sale by
GRELLEY & FITEERRE, Victoria, V.I.,
And by all respectable Druggists, Grocers and Liquor Dealers. ly29 1 2p

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
LILLOOET BREWERY, B.C., August 10, 1867.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Messrs Jacob Milzt and Auguste Roxyer, Lager Beer Saloon and Brewery Keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr Milzt, in retiring from the concern, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for the kind support they have given him for the last five years, and in retiring he begs to introduce to the public his successors, Messrs Robert Sproat and Auguste Roxyer.
JACOB MILZT, AUGUSTE ROXYER.
Witness—Henry Featherstone.

SANDWICH ISLAND SUGAR.
700 KECS NOS. 1 & 2.
For Sale by
HENRY NATHAN, JUNR. & CO., Wharf street.
Henry Nathan, Jr. & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE
HENNESSY, MARTELL & SAZERAC BRANDY—In qr casks.
HENNESSY & MARTELL—In caso.
OLD TOM—Swaine, Boord & Co., in bulk and caso.
RUM—Best Jamaica, 30 over-proof.
GIN—Anchor Brand, J. D. K. Z., in Red and Green cases, and in bulk
PORT—Hunt’s 4-Diamond, bulk and caso.
SHERRY—Duff Gordon’s.
WHISKY, ALE, PORTER, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, CORDIALS, &c., &c.

Candles, Coal Oil, Sardines, Olive Oil, Vinegar, Lard, Raisins, Dried Apples and Peaches, Tobacco, Yeast Powders, Rice, Butter, Syrup (in barrels & kegs), Tea (U.S.), Coffee, Fie Fruits, Figs, Starch, Beef, Pork, Corn Meal, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.
CASE GOODS—A full assortment!
Dried Paints, Paint Oil, Canvases, Twine Assorted, Fish Lines, Lead, Shot, Chamois Skins, Buggy Robes, Flints, Grain Sacks, Muskets,
Prints, Inverness Capes, Vests, Hats, Collars, &c., &c.
SHOE THREAD—Barbour’s, No. 10, bleached and unbleached, &c.

For Sale,
Ono 12-Horse Power
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.
THE COMPLETE
MACHINERY FOR A SAW-MILL, AND A
PLANER,
Either together or in lots.
Apply to
J. R. STEWART, Wharf street, Victoria;
Or
H. V. BIRMINGHAM, New Westminster.
an28

James’ Bay Brewery,
TO BE LET OR LEASED.
THE ABOVE BREWERY IS OFFERED for lease low, with the privilege of purchase. The establishment is well found in every article necessary for the successful carrying on of the business. A never-failing well of water, with force-pump, on the premises. For particulars, apply at this office, or to
DRAKE & JACKSON, Solicitors.
an27

NOTICE.
THE OWNERS OF CERTAIN ROADS which are in the habit of breaking into the public roads and destroying the crops, are hereby notified that if not owned and damaged pay by Saturday, August 31st, they will be sold to any person who will take the same to the undersigned on or before that day.
J. A. KING, Church Farm, Cedar Point, an27
Apply to
HENRY NATHAN, JR. & CO., Wharf street. an21 1m
Victoria District Road Commission.
A MEETING OF THE VICTORIA DISTRICT Road Commission will be held at the Land Office on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and all parties having claims against the Road are requested to hand the same to the undersigned on or before that day.
W. J. MACDONALD, Chairman. an24 1d

